### CABINET DISCUSSES SILVER

Mr. Cleveland and His Advisers Agree that Nothing Can Be Done at Present.

They Do Not Think It Necessary to Call Congress in Session Immediately to Consider the Latest Phase of the Question.

Views of Congressmen and Bankers on India's Stoppage of Free Coinage.

Denounced by Hon. A. J. Warner as Part of Conspiracy That Will End in Anarchy -Another Drop in the Price of Silver.

WHAT TO DO WITH SILVER.

The Question Discussed by the Cabinet-Views of Congressmen-Mr. Warner Speaks. WASHINGTON, June 27 .- Two hours were consumed by the Cabinet to-day in discussing the new phase of the silver question, and other matters demanding attention. The two conferences yesterday afternoon and evening between Secretary Carlisle and the President simplified matters to some extent. The discussion, it is said, took a wide range. It was necessarily brought back to the one important and unmanageable point, that the executive had no power in the premises. Congress alone being able to deal with the measures for relief. It was plain to the Cabinet that the monthly purchase of silver must be continued, or else Congress must be convened in special session immediately. As the President had declined to call Congress together in the early part of September to deal with the financial situation, and manifested no intention of changing his stated purpose, the project of an earlier session of Congress, it is understood, was dropped. So far as the continuance of the purchase of silver bullion under the Shermen law was concerned it was pointed out that little more than two months remained before Congress would convene in extra session, and during the intervening time the silver lots purchased would be only 9,000,000 onnces, a comparatively small amount in view of the previous purchases. That the best way to deal with the question was to await the course of events, for two months longer, was generally agreed to, and it was with this view dominant that the meeting adjourned.

Senator Dolph, of Oregon, who is the only Pacific slope Senator in the city, said, this morning: "I am opposed to my colleague, as you know, on the subject of free comage, and am in favor of maintaining all the currency on a par with gold, but it seems to me this action of the Indian government will diminish instead of increase the prospect of passing a repeal of the Sherman act. I think the effect will be to make thoughtful men of Congress hesitate before they further depreciate the value of silver by suddenly throwing upon the markets of the world the 4,500,000 onnes of silver, equivalent to nearly the whole American product, now purchased and stored by the government. I do not know that anything better than the repeal of the Sherman act can be done to relieve the situation, but I am fearful that the repeal of the set would be disastrous to the finances of the government and to silver."

VIEWS OF REPRESENTATIVES. Representative Alderson, of West Virginia, said the action of the Indian government greatly embarrassed the situation bere. He was a free silver man, but he beheved the conditions at this time would have to be considered in any legislation on the subject; that we could not legislate on the conditions of ten or twelve years ago. and that Congress would have to act in accordance with things as they find them and not upon theories. He thought a great many of the silver men were disposed to agree to some compromise, but the matter of detail could not yet be determined upon.

Representative Meredith, of Maryland, said matters were complicated for the silver men. He thought the Sherman law would be repealed, but he did not care to guess as to the character of the substitute

"This action on the part of the government of India," said Mr. Boatner, of Louisiana, "throws a good many more difficulties in the way of free comage. I have no doubt that had not this been brought about, Mr. Cleveland would, during the next session of Congress, have had a freecomage bill presented to him for his sanction or his veto. I cannot tell, and no one can, as yet, I think, how much the demonetization of silver in India will affect the situation. I have no question in my mind about the propriety of repealing the Sherman law, but we have got to have some means of supplying money for trade and commerce. The volume of gold is not sufficient and the deficiency has got to be supplied by another currency. I am not wedded to any particular scheme, but what the people of this country want is sufficient money for business, and has got to be supplied. large number of silver men who for the repeal of the Sherman law last Congress did so on their faith that at the beginning of this Congress the 10 per cent. tax on State banks would be repealed. For my part, I saw no reason why the two things should not have been coupled. I think that Congress should have been called together in April, and now we should get together as soon as pos-

Representative Oates, of Alabama, says he is hopeful of a speedy settlement of the financial question when Congress meets. He anticipates, of course, that there will be considerable trouble and that members will be inclined to hold firmly to theories they have been presenting all along, but that the common sense of the situation is to do something to meet the conditions. He thinks the most logical and common sense thing will be to repeal the Sherman law and the law levying a 10 per cent. tax on State bank issues, and to provide for the free coinage of silver at suca a ratio as to place it at a parity with gold.

A RADICAL SILVERITE TALKS. A. J. Warner, of Ohio, president of the American Bimetallic League, said: "The stoppage of the coinage of silver in India is the inauguration of a new monetary revolution, or rather the extension to the far East of the revolution begun in 1872-73 in the Western world. It is the second act in the same great conspiracy. It is a movement deep-seated and will be far-reaching in its consequences. I look upon this act of India's, by which the gateways of the East are closed to silver together with the determined purpose of the monometallists of this country to repeal the Sherman act. as evente fraught with greater danger to man than anything that has before transpired within the century. What becomes now of the claim that the United States must stop the purchase of silver in order to force England to join to an international agreement, England has determined, if possible, to force the repeal of the silver-

closing of the mints of Bombay and Calcutta is part of the gigantic conspiracy to seize upon the present opportunity to establish finally and forever the single gold standard and to extend it over the

"This is the critical juncture. The turning point is now. If free coinage were restored in the United States it would be the end of the single gold standard. On the other hand, if the absolute repeal of the present silver law in the United States can be forced through the work is done. It was, therefore, deemed safer to stop coinage in India first. The immediate consequences will be that eilver will fall and gold will increase in value faster than ever. Prices will soon begin to fall in India. The whole world, in time, will feel the effect on the consummation of this last act of the gold conspirators. Prices will continue to fall every where as gold raises. The end no one can see. Every advantage will inure to creditors and creditor nations. "England has set out to subdue the world, not with arms, but with gold, by turning everything to gold. It this move-ment is allowed to run its course unchecked there will be fine grinding before the mills are done. It is a movement big with revolutions, and is sowing the seeds of anarchy. But will it be allowed to run its course? That depends on the United States. If the United States allow England to forever dictate her financial policy, as she has done since the war, then we must take the consequences. But if the American people have any independence of character left, they will not do so, and it

"The international conference has gone with the stoppage of the mints of India. What is there left to do but for the Western continent, under the lead of the United States, to unite and act inde-pendently, and establish a financial system founded upon equity and oalculated to secure stability- in value, and one which will keep an even balance between the debtor and creditor; not one calculated to rob with impunity the debtor for the benefit of the creditor. The gold standard, under this act of England closing the mints of India, becomes a more unjust standard than ever, because gold will now increase in value faster than ever before. A national convention of the American Bimetailic League has already been decided upon. for the latter part of August, at St. Louis or Chicago. This plan will not be changed unless Congress should be called together at an earlier date than given out by the

should now be evident to everybody that

the United States must finally act inde-

President." secretary Carlisle, in response to a remest to express his views on the financial situation as affected by the action of India on silver, politely declined, saying that under the circumstances be had nothing to say for publication, and did not care to indulge in speculation as to the future.

VIEWS OF FINANCIERS.

Silver Discussed by Bankers Cannon, Leech, St. John and Henry Clews, of New York, NEW YORK, June 27 .- The Tribune prints the following interviews on the silver ques-

"Henry W. Cannon, president of the Chase National Bank, and one of the American delegates to the International money conference, recently held in Brussels,

"The closing of the mints of India against the free coinage of silver cannot fall to depress the price of that metal, and the action of the Indian government should conclusively settle the question of the repeal of our silver purchase act. India has for many years absorbed enormous quantities of silver. In fact, silver is the only noney used in that country to any extent. The fall in the price of silver has seriously affected the trade between Great Britain and her dependency-india-and early last fall a committee was appointed, under Lord Herschell, Lord High Chancellor of England, to carefully examine into Indian monetary and currency affairs, and to report on the whole subject. The proceedings of the committee were suspended on account of the meeting of the international monetary conference at Brussels, and two of the members of the Herschell committee were delegates to that conference. The peculiar position of India toward silver was freely discussed by the members of the conference, publicly and privately, and both General Strathy and Currie, the members of the Herschell committee, were strongly in favor of the adoption of the gold standard for India, if an international agreement could not be made fixing the status of silver as a money metal. Therefore, the report of the committee is not surprising under the circum-

"The importance of the action of the government of India in dropping the coinage of silver cannot be overestimated at this time. It was the only country, with the exception of Mexico, in the world, the mints of which were open to the coinage of silver without limitation. Therefore, at the present time, the only countries in the world which are continuing to produce silver legal-tender money are the United States and Mexico, and it must be clear even to a casual observer that it is impossible for the United states safely to continue the coinage of sliver or the issuance of money against bullion purchases In all Europe silver is dishonored and gold is fast becoming the only money of full debt-paying power. The course of the United States is clear. We must immediately stop the further purchase of silver and the issuance of stiver legal-tender money. If this course is pursued there is very little doubt that the other nations will be brought to a realizing sense of the condition of monetary affairs, and the place of sliver as a money metal throughout the world will be seitled within a reasonable time. Our government is pledged to maintain all our money on a gold basis, and some action should be taken at once to remove any feeling of dis-

"Edward O. Leech, cashier of the Union National Bank, and for several years Director of the Mint at Washington, who is regarded as an authority on coinage, said: "If, as I am informed, the Herschell committee has reported in favor of the closing of the mints in india to the unrestricted coinage of silver for individuals, it means a serious blow to silver and a still further depreciation of the value of the metal. I presume the proposition is to charge seignorage, equivalent to the difference between the market price and the coining rate of silver which would mean, at the present time, a difference of from 50 to 60 cents an ounce. Such action, should it be adopted by Parliment, would, of course, greatly restrict the flow of silver to India and throw more on European and American markets. This will have a tendency to reduce the price. At the same time a limitation on the comage of Indian rupees, which are never exported for recoinage, should, in time, have the effeet of increasing the exchange value of such coins. Silver, as is well known, is the only legaltender money in that vast empire of over 250,-000,000 souls. It is estimated that is in circulation in India there about one billion of sliver. It forms the entire circulating medium of the country, for while there is some paper money in circulation in Bombay, Madras and a lew large cities, there are no substitutes for money like bank checks, etc., throughout the country, and everything in the shape of money consists of silver rupees and fractions of a rupee. Gold is not legal tender in India, aithough the gold mohur and divisions of it are coined. The ratio in Indian coinage between gold and silver is about 15 to 1. India has always been the great silver sink of the world, the natural receptacle to all surplus silver for which there is no actual demand. India absorbs in coinage more sliver than any other country in the world, about \$40,000,000 annually. This fact will give some idea of the tremendous effect the closing of the Indian mints to silver coinage, if true, will have upon the price of the white metal. It is a warning to the United States that we cannot safely go further in the absorption of a depreciated and a depreciating metal in our currency without seriousy embarrassing our financial system."

In the Times the views of silver men were expressed by William P. St. John, president of the Mercantile National Bank.

India's mints have been for many years open to unlimited coinage for her legal-tender silver rupees at a mint charge of 2 per cent. to the de-positors of the bullion. Uncoined bullion has, therefore, had a money value of 2 per cent be-low the coined rupees in all the domestic trade and for all the bank reserves of India. A recent estimate of this uncoined bullion in India exceeds \$500,000,000. The holders of this bullion are now put in jeopardy of incalculable lose. Such a possibility makes it difficult to conceive the action of the Indian government to be as quoted. As to the effect upon ourselves, my impression is that we will suffer materially, but not to the extent that Europe will suffer. Europe's suffering will begin forthwith. British India is the creditor yearly of the entire commercial world. Great Britain is annually India's debtor in many millions in excess of the sum she exacts in taxes. Continental Europe is India's debter annually for a gross sum. India's settlements have been made in British bills and in shipments purchase law in the United States. The of sliver bulbon. The silver shipments have

ranged between \$35,000,000 and \$100,000,000 a year. If gold is henceforth to take the place of silver in the e settlements, as must follow the absolute closing of the Indian mints, the commercial world may well prepare at once for such a "currency question" as has never yet engaged

Henry Clews was of the opinion that the suspension of silver coinage in India ought to prompt President Cleveland to call Congress together earlier than September. He

There is every reason why Congress should be brought together at the earliest possible day. The houses that were engaged until lately in shipping gold became so zealous in that enterprise that they tried to outstrip each other. The result was that more gold was actually shipped than Europe required. The natural result must appear in a return of the surplus thus exported. Exchange has now fallen, indeed, to the specie importing point. As soon as our crops ripen there will be inevitably a return of a good deal of gold to this country. One of the potential arguments in favor of the repeal of the Sherman law has been that the baser metal has driven the finer metal out of the country. In a little while, with gold returning to us, the strength of that argument will be sapped. An early session of Congress would leave the argument still in

The sharp decline in the price of silver threatens to remove silver certificates from the Stock Exchange for the purpose of speculation. Only two years ago there were 5,500,000 ounces of silver on hand in this city, against about 200,000 ounces now. The present small supply is hardly ample to make it worth while to deal in silver certificates on the Exchange. Of late all the silver produced has been absorbed by the government or by private purchase, and the supply has been steadily decreasing. As against a product annually of about 62,000,000 ounces it is now doubtful if the annual product is much beyond what the government had been buying. The suspension of free coinage in India leaves this government almost the only large coiner of silver. I should think that with coinage stopped in India the Brussels conference would be forced to make an international agreement.

Frederick T. Tappen, president of the Gallatin National Bank and chairman of the clearing-house loan committee, said: The clearing-house balances were small to-day and well distributed, and everything looked easy and comfortable. I think that there will be a great improvement in the situation after the July disbursements have been made. I do not expect to see any great shrinkage in values on the Stock Exchange. I do not see on what anyone can base an expectation of shrinkage. In my opinion the shrinkage has already taken place. The action of the Indian government on the sliver question is the most important piece of news published this week. It leaves this country as the only one in which there is a market for silver, and is undoubtedly a strong argument in favor of the repeal of the Sherman silver pur-

Russell Sage said to-day regarding the

I think the action of the Indian government will have the effect here of hastening the repeal of the silver law. I consider that law as "done for" now. What disposition to make of the great amount of eliver which the government has on hand and to place some fixed value upon it are the questions now.

Jesse Seligman said that one result of the Indian government's action will be to bring about an immediate establishment of an international monetary basis on a fixed ratio. It will have as much effect on England and other European countries as in the United States. It will also be a strong argument in favor of the repeal of the Sherman act. Unless this was done better times would not be effected.

No Market for Colorado Silver.

DENVER, Col., June 27 .- The Denver smelters feel very sore over the drop in silver. The local smelters have on hand an average of about 500,000 ounces each, enough to last for several months without making any new contracts, but the trouble is there is now absolutely no market for silver, and if the smelters cannot dispose of the product of their work it will be an impossibility to continue running them. It is estimated that the smelters here and throughout the State have lost in the aggregate \$650,000 on ore bought last week, and which has fallen so greatly in value in the past two days. Ex-Governor James B. Grant, vice president of the Omaha and Grant Smelting Company, says his company will make no more contracts until the silver market is settled. In case the smelters should close many thousands of men will be thrown out of employment, but there is an impression prevalent that before this action becomes necessary a favorable turn will occur in the silver market.

Cincinnatians Want Congress Called.

Special to the Indianapolis Journa'. CINCINNATI, June 27 .- Cincinnati bank ers, financiers, capitalists and others met in consultation with the directors of the Board of Trade and Transportation, upon invitation of the latter, to discuss the present stringency in the money market and to devise ways and means for its relief. After a free expression of the views of those present, a resolution was introduced and unanimously adopted that it was the sense of the meeting that the President be urged to call a special session of Congress at once, if practicable, and that other cities be invited to unite with Cincinnati to insist upon the early attention of Congress being given to the subject. The meeting adjourned to Thursday at 4 o'clock to prepare a formal report to submit to the Board of Trade to be forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Bar Silver Drops to 73 Cents. NEW YORK, June 27 .- Silver was weak again to-day. The best bid for certificates at the Stock Exchange was 70, against 78 sales at the close yesterday. Commercial bar silver dropped to 73 cents per ounce, while Mexican dollars were nominally 60 cents. Brokers prefer, however, not to

give a quotation for the latter. The Post's London financial dispatch says: "Nothing was discussed to-day except the silver question. Rupee paper rose to 71, ex. dividend, which equals 704 net, according to the peculiar reckoning here. Bar silver fell a penny, to 35 pence, at which there was buying for the continent. There was no demand for bar gold in the open market. Eighteen thousand pounds were bought by the Bank, and one hundred thousand came in from Egypt."

THE VICEROY EXPLAINS.

Why the Indian Government Stopped Free Coinage of Silver.

SIMIA, June 27 .- In explaining to the India Council the bill providing for the stoppage of the free coinage of silver and other monetary measures, the adoption of which was announced yesterday, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Viceroy of India, said he hoped the government would not be criticised for disposing of the important question at a single sitting. The keynote of the scheme was rather to prevent a further fall in exchange than to raise the value of the rupee. The fixing of the provisional rate of exchange at 1s 4d provides an automatic means of preventing the closing of the mints and the violent disturbing of exchange rates. The rate of exchange had been high enough to relieve the government while it was well within the limits of the recent fluctuations. There should be no mistake, the Viceroy said, about the facts. It was not proposed to substitute gold for the silver currency. No attempt would be made at present to fix a legal tender for gold. For while the ratio of value was mentioned it was only provisional. In conclusion the Viceroy expressed the government's sense of the gravity of the step it was about to take. Personally, he was averse to all attempts to give money commogities a fictitious value, and the time had arrived when to remain inactive was impossible. The government would be unworthy of the name if it left things alone. It had not taken the momentous step with light hearts. He hoped its action would be fruitful in good results and that a sufficient reserve of gold would be accumulated to make an effective gold standard possi-

Must Stand the Loss. LONDON, June 27 .- In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Robert Lacey Everett asked the government whether now, the value of the rupes having been artificially raised by the closing of the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver, compensation would be given to those persons in India who had entered into contracts to pay rupees without knowing that free coinage would be stopped and the value of the rupee raised. Were the people of India, he further asked, consulted in the matter! Mr. Gladstone replied that all measures modifying a state currency may affect pecuntary values and influence current transsctions. He was not aware that it had ever been the usage to make alterations subject to compensation, and he did not

A Surveyor Astride a Broncho Captures First Place in the "Cowboy" Race.

The Little Horse So Full of Life When He Finished that He Tried to Bite the President of the Illinois Humane Society.

Over One Thousand Miles Traveled in Thirteen Days and Sixteen Hours.

"Old Joe" Gillespie Second to Reach the World's Fair Grounds and C. W. Smith Third-Cyclist Wylie's Long Ride Ended.

END OF THE COWBOY RACE.

Berry Finishes First, Gillespie Second and Smith Third-The Horses All Right. CHICAGO, June 27. - A little brown broncho called Poison to-day carried the winning cowboy to the finish in the great long-distance race to the world's fair from Chadron, Neb., and then tried to bite the president of the Illinois Humane Society, Hon. John G. Shortall. As soon as the pony had been stabled after the remarkable thousandmile ride, President Shortall, accompanied by a couple of veterinary surgeons, attempted to conduct an inspection to ascertain the condition of the horse. Mr. Shortall quickly concluded that there was plenty of animal life left and pronounced the horse all right, adding there was no justification for the least interference on his part as agent of the Humane Society. Although the final 150 miles was made in twenty-four hours the horse showed no signs of being sore or tired and his cost was unruffled and without a bit of lather. He looked capable of going another one hundred miles. On the other hand, the rider, John Berry, looked jaded and thoroughly tired, but the gleam from his little gray eyes showed that there was abundant determination in the small, well-knit frame.

Col. Wm. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill), who was the first man to welcome the winner, was greatly pleased with the race and results. He declared that there was a great deal more to the race than the mere first prize. "It will show the world what the native American horse is worth," he said. "European nations are watching the result of this race with interest. It is a test of the hardiness of the bronche, and after the wonderful result of 150 miles in twentyfour hours and 1,040 miles in thirteen days and sixteen hours, there will be a rush for the American animal. European nations will want American bred horses for their cavalry. That the horses are in splendid condition I am not surprised. The boys know that the horse is their best friend; that its best endeavors can be brought out

Maj. John M. Burke was full of enthusiasm. He was more than satisfied with the race, but declared the riders to be a "Lemonade brigade." "They don't drink anything but lemonade. Why, I bought a string of lemonade from lows to Chicago, and the boys just broke me."

BERRY'S FINISH ON POISON. It was exactly 9:25 o'clock this morning when Berry passed along Sixty-third street from the west in the direction of the world's fair gates and entered the Buffalo Bill show grounds on a swinging trot. He was astride Poison, having left Sandy, his other horse, at DeKalb, Ill., seventy miles away. People were just arriving at the fair, and they readily recognized Berry by his travel-stained appearance. He was dusty, but on his face was a look of determination that has characterized the through the long ride begun fourteen days ago. Poison is a stallion, and is a cross between a broncho and a thoroughbred. The animal was in remarkably good condi-tion, considering the heart-breaking journey. It was examined by Mr. Tattero, Mr. Fontaine and others of the Humane Society, who arrived early this morning. Berry was met by Colonel Cody, Major Burke, who met the cowboys in lows, and Harry Shanton, Buffalo Bill's rough-riding cowloy, who entertained royalty by his expert horsemanship for two years. The cowboy was in worse condition his horse. For twenty-four than hours he had not left the saddle and the test had been trying on him. The first thing he did was to go to bed, and after a few hours' rest he got up to join in the ovation tendered his competitors. Word had been passed around that Gillespie and Smith were only a few hours behind Berry, and a great crowd, such as ha not been seen since the Infanta departed, thronged the street in front of the Wild West show. When noon came and Smith and Gillespie had not appeared it was rumored that they had lost their way, but this had no effect on the crowd. It grew and grew. It was after 1 o'clock when a boy on a

telegraph pole shouted, "Here they come!" Instantly the crowd began to cheer, and a few minutes later old Joe Gillespie, seated on Billy Shafer, came down the street in a swinging trot, waving his sombrero to the cheering spectators. The old man immed from his horse lightly, and when Buffalo Bill took him by the hand it was just 1:31 o'clock. The horse looked jaded, but in splendid condition after fourteen days and nights of wear and tear through the sand hills of northern Nebrasks and the bleached prairies of Iowa and Illinois. Gillespie's face was covered with a week's growth of beard, that bristled through the dust that has been accumulationg since he started. The crowd surged about him, but Gillespie was hungry and tired and he sought retirement. The horse he arrived on is twelve years old and looks to be anything but a broncho. It stands over fifteen

hands high. The next cowboy to arrive was C. W. Smith. He was only a few minutes behind Gillespie, registering at 1:47 o'clock. He was tendered the same hearty welcome that was given the others. Gillespie and Smith had been in their saddles twentyfour hours and had traveled nearly one hundred and fifty miles. At Mayville two boys on bioycles joined the racers and led them in. They both remained together until two miles out, when Gillespie urged his horse to greater efforts. The animal, although worn and jaded, responded gamely and showed its heels to Smith's Dynamite. Smith orged his beast, but the gallant little animal, although carrying the smaller weight of the two, was not equal to the task and fell back beaten. Smith looked the cowboy. He wores widebrimmed white hat and at his beels were a pair of enormons epurs, but his horse showed no signs of their use. Smith left his other borse, Red Wing, at Malta, Ill.

Emmet Albright, one of the contestants in the race, arrived just after Berry, but he will come in for no part of the prize, as he shipped his horses Ontlaw and Joe Bush, part of the distance. The animals are regular bronchos, but the pace set by Berry and others was too fast and Albright fell out beaten, but determined to see Chicago and the fair.

Gillespie is the character of the racers. He is fifty-eight years of age, but, born to hardships in the West, he has stood the journey well and when he dismounted today he appeared fresh. A boy who joined Gillespie in Iowa said that if Gillespie had taken care of himself and horses he should have completed the journey yesterday. The first part of the race he staked his horses out and siept outdoors. In an lowa town he stopped to see a girous, and sinused the spectators by riding the trick mule. He has never worn a coat since he started. His son was entered for the race, but the old man told him to go back and tend to the farm, as he intended to take this opportunity of a life

time to have some fou. Although Berry, who is an engineer and surveyor for the Elkhorn Valley road, was the first to arrive, it is not likely that be will be awarded the cowboy \$1,000 prize by the following all the means in its Cody will distribute \$500 among the first three persons arriving. The Berry matter three persons arriving.

will be settled by the Chadron committee and the riders themselves.
The race was started at Chadron June 13, at 5:40 o'clock, thus making the time of the race for the leaders a few hours less than fourteen days. The distance is comthat they rode much further by reason of losing their way. Those who started in the race and their horses were Emmet Albright, riding Outlaw and Joe Bush; J. H. Stevens (Rattlesnake Pete), riding Gen. Grant and Nick; George A. Jones, riding George and Romeo; Doc Middleton, riding Geronimo and Jimmie; C. F. Smith, riding Dynamite and Red Wing; Joe Gillespie, riding Billie Mac and Billie Shafer; J. R. Campbell, riding Boomerang; R. Fisher, riding Nigger Baby and Dixie; John Berry, riding Poison and Sandy.

A telegram was received from Jones and Stevens protesting against giving the four men who arrived a place.

FAST TIME BY A CYCLER. Wylie Wheels from New York to Chicago in

> Ten Days CHICAGO, June 27 .- H. H. Wylie, the cyclist, who has been racing against the record from New York to Chicago, finished his long ride at the Randolph-street entrance of the City Hall at 12:39 this afternoon. His time for the trip was ten days three hours and thirty-nine minutes. A great crowd of cyclists, armed with tin horns and strong and lusty voices, were at the finishing place to meet him. Wylie rode up alone at a rattling pace and jumped from his wheel as if he had ridden but a mile or two. He explained his being behind the expected time by being lost from 9 o'clock last night until 4 this morning in the marshes below Momence, Ind.

Wylie's ride was a meritorious and most remarkable one, in view of the bad weather encountered; at the end of the sixth day he having only accomplished 438 miles of his journey. The last days of his ride were made under a broiling sun. The 1,008 miles were covered in ten days, giving Wylie the title of American long-distance road cham-pion, he being the first man to ride over such a distance of continuous road in such

ACCIDENTS AT CHICAGO.

Two Children Killed and Six Persons Injured -Two Indianians Among the Latter.

CHICAGO, June 27 .- Four men were injured in an accident on the Illinois Central road at Eighty-first street this morning. A locomotive jumped the track and, followed by a baggage car, rolled over into the ditch. The minred are: W. T. Pearl, engineer, and William Ellis, fireman, of Chicago: Charles G. Manvy, passenger, of Benton, Ind.; Benjamin Sappington, passenger, of Otterview, Ind. None of the men was badly hurt, although their wounds

are painful. An mooming milk train on the Chicago. Burlington & Quincy road, while crossing Millard avenue this morning, crushed the life out of two children, badly injured their mother and fatally wounded a thirteen-year-old girl. The four persons were in a buggy driving to the city. James Webster, the gateman at Millard avenue, has been arrested as responsible for the frightful occurrence. The killed are: Fred W. Inholson, six years old; Gracie Inholsen, five months old. The injured are: Mrs. Flora Inholsen, mother of the dead children, bruised about the head and spinal injuries; Maggie Slavin, thirteen years old, skull fractured.

Collided with a Cow on a Curve, PORTLAND, Ore., June 27 .- The Union Pacific fast mail train was wrecked this morning about six miles from this city. One passenger, C. C. Chase, was killed and two others injured. The train, while going at a high rate of speed, collided with a cow standing on a curve.

Epworth Laguers.

CLEVELAND. June 27 .- Many delegates are already arriving in the city to attend the first International Conference of the Epworth League, which begins at Music Hall on Thursday. By that day it is expected that fully ten thousand leaguers will have gathered, representing over a million members. The society had its birth in this city only four years ago, and its marvelous growth since that time has been unprecedented. It now reaches out to every quarter of the earth. Fifteen foreign nations or widely separated colonies, besides Canada, will send delegates. They will come from India, Mexico. Norway, Japan, Italy, Chili, Bulgaria and New Zealand. Governor McKinley will deliver the address of welcome.

Arrested for Train-Wrecking.

Topeka, Kan., June 27.-The two Webb brothers, farmers, living near Barclay, Kan., where an east-bound express train on the Atchison was wrecked Sept. 21 last. have been arrested charged with having caused the wreck in which the engineer, fireman and two other persons lost their lives, and a score of passengers were injured. The prime object of the train wreckers was robbery, the express car containing treasure amounting to \$1,500,000.

Ingalls Has Come to Stay.

New buildings are begun almost daily, and sales of lots continue each day. As the importance of ingalls as a manufacturing suburb of Indianapolis is becoming better known the interest is mcreasing. Buy property there now while you can get it on the ground floor. For prices and information call at our office, Room No. 14, Ingalls Block, or at Ingalls. FISHER'S REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

> Fourth of July Rates, THE MONON ROUTE

Will sell excursion tickets to all points on their line, including CHICAGO, at one PARE for the ROUND TRIP. Tickets good going July 3d and 4th, and good returning until July 5th, inclusive. Ticket offices, 26 South Illinois street, Union Station, and Massachusetts avenue.

"ADMIRAL." Strictly high-class in every detail. This cigar-

ette is not made by the trust. In Going to Chicago Purchase your tickets via the Pennsylvania Line.

thus insuring a quick and comfortable ride Trains enter Chicago within sight of the World's Fair grounds and stop at South Chicago, Grand Crossing and Englewood to let off passengers having hotel accommodations in that vicinity. Call on nearest ticket agent or address W. F. Brunner, D. P. A., Indianapolis.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhoa, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25c a bottle.

With what complacency must the lady who uses Glenn's Sulphur Soap glance at her mirror, for there she sees reflected a complexion devoice of blemish. This peerless purifier may be relied upon to remedy all skin irritations. Sold by all Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50e

TO LET-HOUSES,

FOR RENT-FOUR ROOMS, NEW, NATURAL gas; no family. 233 S ath West street. TO LET-240 NORTH PENNSYLVANIA ST. modern house of leven rooms, furnished. In quire of JOHN C. WRIGHT, Wright's Block. FOR RENT-CHICAGO-LARGE, ELEGANT-ly furnished rooms: private family; use of bath, etc.; ten minutes r de World's Fair Grounds; all conve lences. For particulars address MRS, JOHN VOORHEES, 7210 Wentworth ave., Englewood, Ill.

BUILDING ND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS. MOTICE-A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE N stockholders of the Union National Savings and Loan Association, is hereby calle: for July 1, 1893, meeting for the purpose of increasing capital stock of said association, in accordance with the laws of the State of Indiana and by-laws of said association. CHARLES F. GRIFFIN, President, Lorraine Block, Indianapolis

NICHOLAS ENSLEY, Secretary, CLAIRVOYANT.

CLAIRVOYANT-A CHARACTER READING. owith past, present and future revealed, by copying from the Bible verse 5, chap, xii, Book of Genesis, in natural handwriting, and inclosing 10c in coin or stamps. Correspondence strictly private. Address Prof. FRAZUER, city.

HOSPITAL SUPPLIES-THE TRUSTEES FOR the Central Indiana Hospital for Insane will raceive sealed proposa s up to Friday, June 3.), at 10 a m, for furmishin a full line of supplies for the month of July. Requisition sock will be on the at Room 45, Statehouse, i om and after June 26, 1893. BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

## That Tired Feeling

The marked benefit which people overcome by That Tired Feeling derive from Hood's Sar-

saparilla, conclusively proves that this medicine "makes the weak strong." J. B. Emerton, a well known merchant of Auburn, Maine, says: "About five years ago I began to suffer with very severe pain in my Stomach, gradually growing worse. I took Hood's Sarsapa-

Mr. J. B. Emerton. rilla, being convinced that I was troubled with Dyspepsia compli-cated with Liver and Kidney troubles. I improved at once and am certainly very much better and feel more like working.

always gives me relief and great comfort. To is a God-send to any one suffering as I did."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

HOOD'S PILLS cure Habitual Constipation by restoring peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

-THE-



In the City.

23 West Washington St.

# White Sulphur Springs

MONTEZUMA, IND.

Remember while you are suffering the heat that the RIVERSIDE HOTEL is the coolest and best ventilated hotel in Indiana. A dive in the great pool cools down the blood and makes you comfortable.

## Flanner & Buchanan

FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

We have removed to new and commodious quarters, Perfect privacy and convenience assured. Chapel and Morgue in charge of lady attendant. 172 North Illinois Street.

GRIFFIN-Wm. J., jr., aged three years, two months and three days, died at the residence of Thomas Madden, 705 North Illinois street. Funeral from SS. Peter and Paul's Chapel, Thursday morning, June 29, at 9 o'clock.

WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS. W ANTED-TWO YOUNG LADIES TO travel. Small capital required. First-class salary. Sisters preferred. Address C. H. ZOEN, Gen-WANTED-YOUNG LADY FOR RESPONSI. W ble position for a few days, in city. Reference required. Call on O. B. BLACKBURN, Bates House

from 12 to 2 p. m., Wednesday. FINANCIAL.

LOANS - MONEY ON MORTGAGES O. & SAYLES, 75 East Market street. MONEY TO LOAN-6 PER CENT. HORACE MCKAY, Room 11, Talbott & New's Block. MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGES-TERMS reasonable. At Thorpe's Block, East Market street. MCGILLIARD & DARK.

OANS-SUMS OF \$100 TO \$100,000. C. E. COFFIN & CO., 90 East Market street.

TONEY TO LOAN ON FARMS AT THE LOW M est market rate; privileges for payment before due. We also buy municipal bonds. THOS. C. DAY & CO., 72 East Market street, Indianapolis.

FOR SALE-REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-REAL ESTATE-A 50-FOOT LOT on Ash street, between Lincoln and Seventh sts. Cheap if sold now. Terms to suit purchaser. Address TOR SALE-REAL ESTATE-THREE ACRES

I of land, pleasantly situated in a quiet town in the gas belt. Substantial house and barn. Good acal-emy near. Frice reasonable. Address MARTHA E. BROWN, Spiceland, Ind. CORSALE-REAL ESTATE-AN EIGHT-ROOM I house on Park avenue, south of Seventh street. Modern conveniences; fruit and small garden. Lot 16x170. For any one wanting a beautiful home or a good rental property this will merit investigation.
Address "HOME," Journal Office.

FOR SALE-MISCELLANEOUS. FOR SALE-HORSES AND MULES. CITI-COR SALE-CHEAP FOR CASH-D HANDLE factory. Address A. J. L., care Journal. DOR SALE-GAAR, SCOTT & CO. PORTABLE Threshing Engine. Cheap for cash. Indianapolis Warehouse Co. LOB SALE-

F. R. LAND, RESIDENT MANAGER. No. 79 East Washington street Will offer many new specialties in ladies' and misses' Shoes at prices which will suit all classes. Elegant button Dongola Shoe, plain toe and tip, only \$1.15. Misses' spring heel, only \$1.10. Big lot baby shoes, only 25c.

THE CO-OPERATIVE UNION SHOE CO.

Low cut, all styles, \$1.50 to \$2. These low-out shoes are worth \$2.50 in any retail store.

Big lot men's Congress and Bals, only \$1. And a lot of heavy working shoes, 75c. Many other bargains.

Give us a call. Prices only good until July 4 79 East Wash st.

ASTROLOGY. DR. ELLIS-THE SCIENTIST-TELLS PAST. D present and future by the planets; business best adapted to and most successful in; gives information on all subjects; of friends, relatives, enemies, love, marriage, health and happiness. 128 West New York street. Hours, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

STORAGE. CTORAGE-BRYAN'S WAREHOUSE (REGIStered)-Most careful handlers, largest van, rooms; all goods covered. Liberal advances. Free drayage in. Tel. 1505. BRYAN MERCHANDISE CO.,

RECEIVER'S FALE. Notice is hereby given that, by virtue of an order of sale of the Marion Superior Court, entered in Order Book No. 181, at page 174, of said Court, in

cause No. 44615, wherein Kramer Bros. and Boeck-ling Company is plaintiff, and the Indianapolis Lum-ber Company is defendant, The undersigned, appointed receiver in said cause, will offer for sale at private sale, until 10 o'clock a. m., on the 15th day of July, 1893, the mill and plant of the Indianapolis Lumber Company, situate in West Indianapolis, Ind., consisting of—Planing mill building, 30x100.

Universal - ood worker. Tompkius surfacer. Lumber sheds. rip saw. Barn scroll saw. Warehouse band saw. Office and office fixtures and safe. boring machine. Four horses. Quincy lathe. Four lumber wagons. cut-oil saw. o sets harness. Emery grinder. 1 buggy and harness. pony planer.

Boiler and engine. Line shafting and pulleys. 800 foot side track Lumber and shingles. Sash, doors, blinds. Window and door frames, etc.

If said above described property of said Indianapolis Lumber Company is not sold at private sale before 10 o'clock a.m. of said 15th day of July, 1893, the said receiver will, at that hour, oner the same for sale at public auction, at the office of said Indu papolis Lumble six (6) months after date of side, purchaser executing note drawing six (6) per cent. Interest, waiving valuation and appraisement laws, and providing for attorney's fees, to be secured to the satisfaction



Used in Millions of Homes-40 Years the Standard.